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INFORMATION ON RESISTANCE, SABOTAGE IN ROMANIA

All foreigners must report to the People's Security every month. In Siberia they must report on the 12th of each month. Up to 1950 they were required to report once a year. Formerly the entire family was required to appear. At present, the head of the family may report.

Although the campaign to expel foreign workers from the Rumanian People's Republic has subsided, industrial enterprises are discharging Italian workers without stated reasons. Workers thus discharged are forced to request return to Italy.

A number of peasant women from Sfântul Gheorghe held a collective demonstration against the formation of a kolkhoz. Orders seemed to have been rescinded by the authorities, for no action was taken for several days. However, the husbands of the demonstrators were then arrested and sent to labor camps on the Danube-Black Sea project. Several days later, orders were once more issued for the formation of a kolkhoz.

From November 1948 to March 1951, 800 Rumanian soldiers and one officer deserted and clandestinely crossed the border into Yugoslavia.

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Along the entire border area adjacent to Yugoslavia, wherever possible, a 10-meter-wide strip of land has been raked smooth in order to discover clandestine crossings of the border. Sentries in whose area crossings are discovered are severely punished. Sentry boxes are being constructed along the entire border.

A skirmish occurred between partisans and a unit of the People's Security in the vicinity of Faragas. A number of the Security men were killed. A number of partisans were subsequently captured and shot.

The tax on each farm animal has increased. In addition, the farmer is required to turn over to the government 25 kilograms of milk, 2 kilograms of wool, and lambs. As a result, private landowners are forced to get rid of their sheep in order to meet expenses. For example, in Rau Sadului in the region of Sibiu there were approximately 15,000 sheep at the end of 1945. At present, there are scarcely 4,000.

The source, an Italian citizen repatriated from Rumania, reports that public opinion is against the regime imposed by the USSR. Pay is insufficient and food and clothing are increasingly scarce. Members of a family are afraid to speak to one another for fear that the children will repeat words which might lead to arrest. The people see salvation only through another war. However, those who speak of such a war are denounced, arrested, and tried.

In October 1950, a large lumber yard on Ziduri Street in Bucharest burned. It employed 1,000 men. The fire was attributed to sabotage.

An unidentified metallurgical plant in Bucharest was said to have burned as a result of sabotage.

It is reported that there was a disturbance of workers in the Malaxa Plant in Bucharest in April 1951. Sixty workers were said to have been arrested and four or five shot.

Approximately 200 former Greek guerrillas are employed in the Electro Putere Factory in Craiova. Approximately 250 Greek children kidnaped by Markos are apprentices in the plant.

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It is rumored that partisans set fire to a number of storehouses near north railroad station in Bucharest. The storehouses contained goods to be sent to the USSR. Partisans are also said to have burned lumber which had been intended for the construction of Scanteia House.

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In August 1950 five lawyers of Ploesti were arrested for planning the formation of a national anti-Communist party. Other persons were arrested in Bucharest for the same reason. The head of this movement was said to be General Radescu, president of the Rumanian National Committee, who is now in the US. The accused were sent to the Jilava Prison where Grozdea (fnu), said to be head of the movement in Rumania, died as a result of rough treatment.

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